

THE INQUIRER.

FRANCIS CLAYTON & ALEX. PEARCE,
Editors and Proprietors.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26, 1850.

FOR GOVERNOR.
REUBEN WOOD.
FOR THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
ALEX. P. MILLER,
OF BUTLER COUNTY.

W. H. F. Palmer, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is only empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments.

Our publication day being on Monday, all advertisements and notices for publication, must be handed in on Saturday.

Judge Johnson.

This would-be-but-can't-come-it-whig-governor of Ohio is perambulating the State, solitary and alone, endeavoring to show himself off as a stump speaker, the only position in which he can show to any advantage. Having acquired some little reputation in that line during the blacksmith Bear gained his laurels, he seems to fancy that the people are as gullible now as they were in that memorable year of political humbuggery. It is said, he is endeavoring to impress upon them the belief that he was the chief originator of our present school system; when, at the time that was founded, he was probably fishing for minnows in "Yaller creek."

The foundation of our present system was laid in 1823, when a committee of inquiry, was appointed to gather information and report to the next legislature. This committee or board of commissioners consisted of Ephraim Cutler of Marietta, a member of the first constitutional convention, Rev. James Hoge, of Columbus, Rev. John Collins, of Clermont, and Caleb Atwater, of Circleville. Mr. Atwater was made the corresponding member and during the summer he collected a large body of facts from older States, upon which the report of the next winter was founded. This report was favorably received by the legislature, and was the basis of the first school law.

In 1837-8, the school law was remodelled and took its present form, excepting the improvements which have since been engrossed on it. During that winter Col. Medary was chairman of the committee on schools in the Senate & had much more to do in giving the system its final form, than any dozen such men as Judge Johnson.

We incline to think, the props of the whig candidate's popularity, are all about to be knocked from under him. Even the charm in the name of Yaller creek has lost its potency among the free soilers, since their nomination of an independent candidate.

If the democracy will but be true to themselves, and their great cause—and who can doubt they will—the victory, with Judge Wood, at their head will be an easy one.

Dignity.

The Indiana banks, at their last quarterly meeting, determined not to unite with those of Ohio in the effort to keep down the price of Eastern Exchange, but resolved that it was "beneath their dignity" to redeem their notes with Exchange in Cincinnati—that the counter of each bank was the only proper place, and specie, and nothing else, the only proper thing with which each bank ought to redeem its notes.

The Cincinnati Price Current, in commenting upon the above mentioned resolution, says it has heard of persons dying of too much dignity. Well, it is rather dangerous to be overstocked with dignity, and even banks sometimes have had too much of this sublime article. It is "beneath their dignity," occasionally to open their doors, at which times there is generally a very dignified looking sign hung out, with the words, "Bank closed," upon it. Sometimes their dignity prompts them to suspend payment, and at others to refuse to redeem their notes at all. Banks are very dignified concerns, and they have dignified persons in them.—We must confess, however, that we are somewhat pained with the dignity of the Hoosier bankers, so far as it relates to redeeming notes with specie, "and nothing else." This, if strictly followed up, might kill off a number of banks, in which case the people would doubtless be very much gratified, and call loudly for "more of the same sort" of dignity.

Recalls.

Mr. Fillmore it would seem is not pleased with some of the appointments forced upon Gen. Taylor by the Galphinites, and therefore takes occasion to recall several, much to the chagrin of many of the "universal whig party." A few days since he recalled the nomination of the collector of Buffalo, and more recently the Commercial Agent of St. Thomas. We hear of several other removals and appointments, which indicate that the President has not much respect for the late Galphin Cabinet.

Wm. Slavens, of Pike County, was murdered on Tuesday night, by Moses Bowers, and Zechariah Cook, on Beaver. It happened at a village near Beaver village, and all the parties were drunk. Both Bowers and Cook are at large.

The population of this place numbers 274. This number includes, the Register says, about 50 in East Ironton.

Delegates to Congressional Convention.

At a meeting of Democrats in Wayne township on Saturday last, the following persons were appointed delegates to the Congressional convention to be held at Piqueton on the 31st inst. E. W. Jordan, John Glover, Peter Kinney, John Gharky, C. F. Reniger, and Wm. Newman.

We hope there will be delegates from every township, but should there be any in which appointments were not made on Saturday, we hope there will be an attendance of some of our friends from each township.

The Ironton Register still denies that our road can possibly secure the business of more than three furnaces, and, waxing warm on the subject, very uncourteously asserts, that we either say what we know to be untrue or confess ignorance on the subject. Our neighbor ought to know that neither of his alternatives follows from sustaining the opinion that more than three furnaces will use our road. It is an opinion for which we say there is good ground, and since he is so anxious to know the names of the furnaces, we will give them. They are the Scioto, Bloom, Olive, Jackson, Buckhorn, Gallia and Keystone. Now the fact that some of these may be nearer to the proposed line of the Iron road, than our own, is by no means a proof that they will not use our road. We expect, should both roads be finished, to do the business of all these furnaces, for the reason that it will be for their interest. The Register may think differently or profess to do so, but this does not change the nature of the facts, or the legitimate deductions to be drawn from them.

Hogs.—The number of hogs assessed in 30 counties, this year, is considerably less than either of the two years previous. In 1848 there were 767,306; in 1849, 804,282, and in 1850, 706,885. Should there be a similar falling off in the counties yet to hear from, the deficiency in this State would be about 238,000 head. Hogs under 6 months old, however are not assessed, and if there be a good market many of this class will be ready for the knife by "killing time." In the 30 counties heard from, the number of beef cattle is steadily increasing.

Some of our exchanges are out in favor of the annexation of Juno Fernandez. It belongs to Chili, but the N. O. Delta thinks that the proper plan would be to annex it without consulting any authority. We saw a statement some time since that the Island contained a single family; and the head of that family was a Yankee, and he proclaimed to a ship's crew who stopped there for water, that he was Governor. The island is small, but affords excellent water, and its valleys are very fertile.

A Healthy Country.

Clear Spring District, Md., must be a remarkably healthy locality. The recent census shows the following facts: Population 4,004; Deaths, 55; Families, 659; Farms, 646. The ratio of deaths being 1 in 75. There is another curious fact to be noticed; namely, that of the 659 families, 646 have farms. A few of these farms, it is presumed, are rented, but a large majority of the inhabitants live on their own lands.—Tilling their own grounds, they have plenty of pure air and good exercise, and this tends greatly towards promoting health. That must be a happy country.

The Scientific American.

We call attention to the notice of the publishers of the above excellent work, which will be found in another column. This valuable periodical now beginning its sixth year, needs no eulogium from us, with those who know anything of its character. It supplies a want long felt by American mechanics and scientific men which no other journal can do. Besides being theoretically accurate and full, it is eminently practical in its views and mode of being conducted. We most cheerfully and heartily recommend it to all who have any love for, or interest in, mechanical operations.

Arthur's Home Gazette.—We have received the first number of a paper of the above title, edited by T. S. Arthur, and published in Philadelphia. We are among the many admirers of Mr. A. His scenes from life are admirably drawn, and what we most prize in a writer, his sketches are practical and each one conveys a moral. We welcome Mr. Arthur to the tripod and the Home Gazette to our table. Price, \$2 per year in advance.

The Mt. Vernon Banner says, that several accidents occurred from lightning during the storm on Friday last. Two barns and a stable were burned. Two horses perished in the latter. A Miss Russell, was killed by the fluid, a short time since, in that vicinity. We do not remember of any year in which there have been so many casualties from lightning. Papers from all parts of the country bring accounts of deaths and fires resulting from it.

The amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic bill in the House, making appropriation for the erection of Government buildings at Cincinnati, was adopted in the Committee of the whole on the 22d.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Santa Fe.

The St. Louis Republican, has intelligence from Santa Fe to 16th of July. Elections under State constitution in New Mexico, took place the 20th of June, and resulted in the choice of Dr. Henry Connelly, Governor; Manuel Alvarez, Lieutenant Governor; Wm. S. Nesberry, Representative in Congress, by 500 majority over Hugh N. Smith. Members of the legislature were also elected, and this body convened at the time appointed in the constitution—when some curious scenes were enacted. Parties are divided—one advocated territorial, and the other State government. A member of rank presented his credentials and was admitted, but it was afterwards found he would not vote with the majority, and he was excluded, and his opponent admitted. Thereupon 6 Senators and Representatives resigned, leaving no quorum, and the members filling their places until there were sufficient to make a quorum—preceded with business. Maj. R. H. Weightman and Maj. F. A. Canning, both late paymasters in the U. S. Army, were elected U. States Senators.

The Indians continue their depredations in all parts of New Mexico. An express which left Santa Fe several days after this party, brought sealed dispatches and orders for 200 stands of arms. The wife of Capt. Easton, U. S. Army, died at Santa Fe, the 20th of July. Maj. Weightman will arrive here in a few days. Crops in New Mexico, very fine.

New York, Aug. 21.

The steamer Philadelphia arrived this morning, from California, with San Francisco dates up to the 15th of July, accounts of new discoveries of Gold in Oregon, continue favorable.

Murders and robberies at the mines, are of frequent occurrence.

Floor active and advancing—Provisions firm.

The Courier speaking of Oregon bar, says this bar is extremely rich, and we have had the pleasure of walking over the ground and judging for ourselves. Some leads have yielded as high as \$10,000. A slight vein of gold covered through nearly every lead, which although but two inches wide and some considerable depth, yielded \$20 to the bucket. There are large numbers of miners at work, and the Pio is quite a village.

Many murders have been committed by Chilians and Mexicans, upon American miners.

The settlement at Trinidad Bay, has been in conflict with the Indians and killed 8—at Humboldt and Klamath the same difficulty exists, and many Indians have been killed.

The first wagon across the plains has arrived. W. H. Moore of Indiana and family had left on the 10th April. A lump of gold and quartz has been dug weighing 30 lbs, at the dry diggings.—Since the sailing of the last steamer, the effect of the late fires have become, and are now looked upon as among the things that were. Business has settled down into its regular channel, and may again be said to present a healthful appearance. Shipments since the 1st July to the interior, have been large and as many new markets are daily opening which require supplies from this city, our trade with Oregon is becoming important. These and other causes must result in giving us a brisk and profitable trade, during the coming fall and winter. Holders begin to look beyond tomorrow for a market for their goods. Bread in casks 78c; butter 50c52c; mess beef 9c; candles 37c50c; coffee 45c50; cheese 47c; American flour \$10.75; Chili \$12; hams 25c26; lumber planed \$35c40; scantling \$45c50; pork—mess \$22.50c23; cigars \$15 per hundred; brandy \$11.50; Ohio whiskey 70c75c. The Philadelphia brings \$1,000,000 gold and 131 passengers.

New York, Aug. 21.

The St. Charles Hotel in this city was last night the scene of a horrible tragedy. A man and woman arrived at the Hotel yesterday from Williamstown, Mass., and they were found this morning, with both their throats cut in the bed they occupied. The matter is involved in mystery. The man was a son of the Post master at White Hall.

St. Louis, Aug. 22.

The St. Louis Republican, of the 17th says: In no event can the majority against the election of Benton be less than 35 on joint ballot. The legislature is now stated to have the following party complexion: Of the Senate—there are 33 members—7 of whom hold over from the previous election—five of whom are claimed as Bentonites. Of the remaining 26, the whigs have elected 12, the Bentonites 6 and the anti-Bentonites 8, two being yet uncertain. To the House so far as certain returns had been received at St. Louis on Saturday last, the whigs have elected 53 members—the Bentonites 41, and the anti-Bentonites 25. Nine counties sending as many members are to be heard from, and each party may elect a portion of them. But take the Anti-Bentonites as they now stand 78, and give all the others to the Benton boys and there will still be only 58 votes for Benton, or a clean majority of 20 against him in the House.

The Senate, on Friday afternoon, passed the Indian Intercourse bill, and adjourned at 5 o'clock, till Monday.

New York, Aug. 23.

Flour moderate. Business in favor of buyers. Sales reached 7,500 bu. Market for wheat has a downward tendency—prime white selling at \$1.15, red \$1.05. Corn dull.—Sales of 1,300 bu. at 63c for white. Lead declined. Coffee advanced a trifle. Tobacco brisk. Tea—also to-day went off spirited. Stock market firm.

Toronto, August 22.

Great excitement has existed here for some days, by the secret sale by Government, of public roads that cost \$90,000, for \$300,000. James Beatty of Toronto, an intimate friend of the Inspector General, and Mr. Hoole of Perry street, N. Y., are the favored purchasers. Public opinion is so strong that the Government has determined to quash the bargain.

Steam Communication between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi.

It is well known that the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, in the State of Wisconsin, approach at one point within two miles of each other, the former falling into the Mississippi, and the latter into Lake Michigan. The land which separates these rivers at their nearest approach is so low as to be overflowed at high water, and the rivers are then united. The Wisconsin is navigable to this point without any improvement. The Fox river is obstructed by rapids which has thus far prevented its navigation by steam. These obstructions are but few in number, and easily surmounted. The State of Wisconsin, by aid of grants of land from the General Government, has been engaged for some time past in removing the obstructions, and constructing locks and canals by the rapids, and steamboats will soon run from Lake Michigan to Lake Winnebago, a fine sheet of water about 30 miles long and surrounded by one of the most beautiful countries in the world. By another season the whole work of improvement will be completed, and steamers will run from the Mississippi to the Lakes with full cargoes.

The above bids fair to become one of the most important public improvements ever made in the United States. The connecting of the great Lakes and the Mississippi river by a route navigable by steamers must form an era, even in our present advanced state of internal communication. A boat may then load at Buffalo for the Falls of St. Anthony, the Yellow Stone or New Orleans. The products of the great Mississippi Valley will have a direct and cheap route to the Atlantic cities by the way of the Lakes. Emigrants may then embark at Buffalo or Oswego, and be carried by the same steamer to the spot where they wish to settle. A new impulse will be given to the commerce of the country, and the bonds of our Union made the stronger by the opening of this new route which is soon to rival all other artificial lines of water communication opened in this country.—*American Railroad Journal.*

Portuguese Difficulties Settled.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says, the Portuguese question is settled. Portugal pays all the claims of our citizens, save that of the General Armstrong, in full and submits that to the arbitration of a third power, to which the United States consents. The King of Sweden will, in all probability, be the happy man.

FIVE HUNDRED EMIGRANTS DEAD.

A letter from Bitter Water, 26 miles west of Fort Laramie, June 23, 1850, to the St. Louis Republican, says: "From the number of graves I have passed, the amount of sickness in trains we have found lying by, and from information received at Fort Laramie, I have no doubt there has at least five hundred emigrants died between the Missouri river and Fort Laramie since the 1st of June, 1850. This side of Fort Laramie I have found but very graves."

An Experiment.

A London letter to the New York Commercial, says:

"The interesting experiment of establishing a communication by electric telegraph between England and the continent, is to be tried in the course of the next fortnight. The wires will be laid between Dover and the most projecting part of the opposite coast near Calais, and the distance thus traversed will be twenty miles and three-quarters. The expense of the experiment will be about £2,500. The company by whom it is to be carried out has been constituted in Paris, although it consists chiefly of English shareholders. The number of shares is 500, upon which £1 per share has been paid."

TERMINATION OF THE FLORIDA WAR.

The U. S. steamer Monmouth arrived at Savannah on Saturday from Florida, and will be laid up. The News says:

There are twenty-two companies of U. S. troops still in Florida. Some of the troops, with their baggage wagons, &c., have been ordered to Texas, with the intention to chastise the Camanches, it is supposed. The Indians remained quiet and peaceable. Some few old superannuated and some few degraded Indians, alone have left for the West.

British Railroads.

The amount of Railroad travel in Great Britain continues to increase from year to year, though of course, not in proportion to the increased extent of the railroad line opened for travel. On the 30th of June last, there were 5,514 miles of railroad open, on which the gross receipts for the six months ending on that day amounted to £5,828,128, which is equal to an average of £1,077 per mile of railroad open. In the corresponding six months of the preceding year the receipts amounted to £5,122,884, the length of railway being 4,711 miles at the end of the period, and the average receipt per mile £1,117. This shows an increase in the number of miles of 803 miles, with an increase in the receipts of £704,286. The returns show a positive increase per mile on most of the old lines, but a much smaller receipt per mile on the routes recently opened, which are mostly extensions or branches of previously established routes, built more for public accommodation than for profit on the investment.

STARTING NEWSPAPERS.—In his "autobiography" just published, we are informed that Leigh Hunt commenced no less than eight different newspapers or magazines, political, literary, or theatrical, and in only one instance did he reach the printing point—that was in the case with the Examiner, which, however, speedily declined, until it fell into other hands. This is a curious fact, considering that Hunt is one of the most popular and fascinating writers in the language. It proves what we before said, that in the newspaper business a peculiar talent is requisite for success. We may say with exaggeration, that not one in a hundred of all the newspapers that are started, ever reach the point of paying their expenses. We have men here who can beat Leigh Hunt in the number of their failures—men who are haunted through life by a newspaper mania; who start a fresh one before the obsequies of the last that died under their treatment are performed—and will do the same, ever hoping, ever failing, and never learning, until pitying death removes them from the temptation of type. Like some of these, Hunt lacked the business tact, the necessary experience and information, and the uniformity of character required to become a successful editor.—*Sunday Times.*

President Fillmore has been invited to attend the New York State Fair in September.

Kossuth and Gen. Cass.

The Washington Union, publishes a letter from the noble Hungarian leader and patriot, Kossuth, to General Cass. The Union truly remarks: "It must be a source of true gratification and of honorable pride to Gen. Cass, that his efforts to suspend diplomatic intercourse with Austria, although they were unsuccessful, have been so highly appreciated and approved by the heroic leader of the gallant people whose exertions commanded the sympathies of every true lover of freedom throughout the world—a people who, though now down-trodden, (as the noble Kossuth says) we yet hope will, in the dispensation of Providence, assert and maintain their rights as a free and independent nation among the nations of the earth."

KUTALYA, (Asia Minor), May 25, 1850. General.—It is already ten months that I have the anguish of exile to endure. Nature has many a mind with wonderful elasticity endowed. It yields to many changes of fate, and gets accustomed even to adversity. But to one thing the patriot's heart never learns to inure itself—to the pang of exile.

You remember yon patrician of Venice, who, when banished, feigned high treason, that he might at least from the scaffold cast over the Rialto a glance once more. This fond desire I can easily understand. I can so the more, because yon Venetian, though exiled, knew his fatherland to be happy and great; but I, sir, carry the dolor of millions; the pains of a down-trodden country in my breast, without having even the sad consolation to think that it could not otherwise be. Oh! had Divine Providence only from treason designed me to preserve, I swear to the Almighty God the threatening billows of despotism would have fallen like foam from the rock of my brave people's breast. To have this firm conviction, sir, and, lastest of the well-desired victory of freedom, to find oneself in exile, the fatherland in chains, is a profound sorrow, a nameless grief.

Neither have I the consolation to have found mitigations of this grief at the hospitable hearth of a great people, the contemplation of which, by the imposing view of freedom's wonderful powers, warms the despondent heart, making it in the destiny of mankind believe.

It is not a coward lamentation which makes me say all this, General, but the lively sense of gratitude and thankful acknowledgements for your generous sympathy. I wanted to sketch the darkness of my destiny, that you might feel what benefit must have been to me your beam of light, by which you, from the capital of free America, lightened my night.

It was in Broussa, General, that the notice of your imposing speech has reached me; in yonder Broussa, where Hannibal bewailed his country's mischiefs, and foretold the fall of its oppressors—Hannibal, exiled like myself, but still unhappier, as he was accompanied in exile by the ingratitude of his people, but I by the love of mine.

Yes, General, your powerful speech was not only the inspiration of sympathy for unnumbered misfortunes, so natural to noble feeling hearts; it was the revelation of the justice of God—it was a leaf from the book of fate, unveiled to the world. On that day, General, you were sitting, in the name of mankind, in tribunal, passing judgment on despotism, and the despot of the world; and as sure as the God of Justice lives, your verdict will be accomplished.

Shall I yet have my share in this great work or not? I do not know. Once almost an efficient instrument in the hands of Providence, I am now buried alive. With humble heart will I accept the call to action, should I be deemed worthy of it or submit to the doom of inactive sufferings, if I must be so. But, be it one or the other, I know that your sentence will be fulfilled. I know that aged Europe, at the sun of freeman's young America, will herself grow young again. I know that my people, who proved so worthy of liberty, will yet, notwithstanding their present degradation, weigh heavy in this balance of fate; I know that, as long as one Hungarian lives, your name, General, will be counted among the most cherished in my native land, as the distinguished man who, a worthy interpreter of the generous sentiments of the great American people, has upon us poor Hungarians the consolation bestowed of a confident hope, at a moment when Europe's decrepit policies seemed our unmerited fate forever to seal.

May you be pleased, General, to accept the most fervent thanks of an honest friend of freedom. Let me hope that should Mr. Ujhazy, (my oldest and best friend and present representative in the United States), in the interest of the holy cause to which you have so generously your protection accorded, address himself to you for something which you might, in your wisdom, judge convenient and practicable, you will not withhold from us your powerful support; and please to accept the assurance of my highest esteem and most peculiar veneration.

L. KOSSUTH.

Ans. Gov. of Hungary. To the Hon. the Gen. Cass, Washington. I hope you will excuse my bad English. I thought it my duty to address you in your own language.

Emigration.

There is a colony of Swedes settled at a place which they call Bishop Hill, Henry county, Illinois. We have had occasion lately to allude to this settlement several times, says the St. Louis Republican, and recently to their manufactory of linens, such as table-cloths, napkins, sheets, &c., &c. They are represented to us as a thrifty and industrious people. They were severely scourged by the cholera last year, and as it curiously happened, the males were chiefly the victims, consequently there is at present an unusual number of widows in the colony. Recently, the head or principal man of the society, was killed by a desperado, who endeavored to excite hostility against them, and for which he is now under an indictment for murder.

This year some of the agents of the society were sent back to Sweden. They have recently returned, and we understand bring with them a considerable amount of capital, the property of those already here. They also made arrangements for the passage, and expect in a short time, the arrival of about three hundred more members of the same society, who will also bring with them a considerable amount of capital. Not being able to procure money or exchange to their satisfaction, they made most of their remittances in iron, which they shipped to New York and sold at a profit. A people's industrious as they are, do not need much capital.

Free Soil State Convention at Cleveland.

Just as our paper was going to press, we received a despatch from Cleveland, announcing that the Free Soil State Convention in session there to-day, have nominated Edward Smith, of Morrow county, for Governor, and Uriah Seely, of Lake county, for the Board of Public Works.—*Ohio Statesman.*

How the Banks make Money by substituting their Notes for a Specie Currency, and how the People may save it.

The Portage Sentinel finely shows up the deceptive statements of the bankers about furnishing a currency easily converted into gold and silver. Not a bank in the State, as it truly says, issues its paper to be circulated in the vicinity where the institution is located. All the banks endeavor to get their notes circulated as far from home as possible, and apply their place with the notes of other banks, on which the people can only obtain specie by paying a premium. The Sentinel says:

"We heard of a farmer the other day who had spent two or three days in endeavoring to exchange only \$300 of other Ohio bank paper for the bills of the bank at this place, that he might obtain that amount of specie without having to sacrifice five or six dollars to the Bank of Shilohs to obtain the currency of the Constitution. We venture to say that the same thing may be undertaken by any other individual and the same difficulty will be encountered—he will have to spend two or three days to obtain the small sum of two or three hundred dollars in paper that will command specie, in order to save five or six dollars of his hard earnings from the clutches of the money changers, who are thus fattening upon the industry of the toilers of the State. Is not this a beautiful specimen of a 'convenient and cheap currency,' one 'easily converted into gold and silver?' Would it not be better for the producers to exchange this kind of a currency for the currency of the Constitution, that when they sell the products of their toil, they may obtain that which 'rust will not corrupt,' and no part of which the bank thieves will be enabled to steal?"

Yes, and they have only to demand the gold and silver to obtain it. The producers are not dependent upon the banks if they will only act in concert. They should hold meetings throughout the State and agree to demand the best currency that there is, which the bankers themselves confess to be gold and silver, by asking a premium for it. If it is worth 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. more to them than their own notes, it is worth that much more to the people, and they will make that amount by getting it for their produce, in place of bank paper.—*Toledo Republican.*

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

From Oregon.—Defence of Gov. Lane, &c.

Oregon City, April 21, 1850.

HONORABLE GEORGE REG.—Although a stranger to you personally, I have taken the liberty of addressing you on a subject in which I feel a deep interest. Your Oregon correspondent, who signs himself "Lansdale," has been guilty of the grossest slanders on some of our most worthy citizens. Gov. Lane, Jesse Applegate, Esq., Judge Nesmith, and Mr. Pritchett, seems to have received the largest allowance of his venom. In the Weekly Tribune of Jan. 19, 1850, he says that "Gov. Lane has rendered himself very unpopular by throwing himself," &c. Now with regard to Gov. Lane's popularity, I will only state that it is impossible for a man to be more popular than he is, and were the choice of Gov. to be submitted to the people to-day, he would receive an almost unanimous vote. The manner in which he has transacted the business of the Territory, his conduct with regard to the Cayuse and other Indians; the measures which he took for arresting the deserters from Col. Loring's Regiment, have all been at once prompt, judicious and effective. "Lansdale" also speaks of the intimate relations between Gov. Lane and a "fugitive from justice in Arkansas." Judge Nesmith is, I suppose, the "fugitive" alluded to, as I am told that Thornton has heretofore accused him through the columns of the Tribune of desertion from the U. S. Army. Mr. Nesmith has now in his possession an honorable discharge, and after being discharged he was employed as a mechanic at the very same barracks where he had before served as a soldier, and bears a far better character than his assailant.

The California Bill.

This important bill, which passed the Senate last week, by a decided vote, will be found below. It would be a subject of rejoicing for the whole country, could the bill be put through the House, before the present month closes:

A Bill for the admission of the State of California into the Union.

Whereas, The people of California have presented a Constitution, and asked admission into the Union, which Constitution was submitted to Congress by the President of the United States by message, dated February 13th, 1850, and which on examination, is found to be republican in its form of Government.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, That the State of California shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That until the Representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of California shall be entitled to two Representatives in Congress.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said State of California is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that the people of said State, through their legislature or otherwise, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its limits, and shall pass no law and do no act whereby the title of the United States, to, and right to dispose of, the same shall be impaired or questioned; and they shall never lay any tax or assessment of any description whatsoever upon the public domain of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors, who are citizens of the United States, be taxed higher than residents; and that all the navigable waters within the said State shall be common highways, and forever free, as well as to the inhabitants of said State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as recognizing or rejecting the propositions tendered by the people of California as articles of compact in the ordinance adopted by the Convention which formed the Constitution of that State.

LOUISIANA PLANTATIONS.

Gov. Walker, it is stated, will soon call an extra session of the Legislature of Louisiana, in order to make some provision, during the low water of the summer and fall, for the protection of the plantations of that State from overflows of the river, which during the past two years are said to have been "more destructive to the property of the State, than the ravages of an invading army."